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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 56 NUMBER 12

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L A T E N E W S

Prices of Australian wools weakened in the early March sales for less attractive fleeces and skirtings, particularly for medium crossbreds and lower qualities according to a cable from Sydney.

During February prices for all good wools had continued to strengthen and reached a high level. The average January price of greasy wool was 56.5 cents a pound compared with 52.6 cents in December and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents in January a year earlier. The average price of scoured wool was 67 cents against 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents in December and 61 cents in January 1947.

Continental bidding at auction was less keen in March but demand and clearances are still very good. Widespread strikes in Queensland have caused a suspension of shipping and a postponement of Sydney wool sales.

Exports for the first seven months of the season (July-January 31) totaled approximately 518 million pounds, a reduction of 31 percent compared with the all time record for the same period of 1946-47 but still 9 percent above average prewar shipments for the same period. Shipments to the United States totaled only 73 million pounds or about one-third of the heavy exports last season. They were over four times average prewar exports, however.

Receipts at selling centers for the seven month period are about the same as a year earlier, with sales about 6 percent larger and unsold stocks reduced. This indicates that exports in the last half of the season will exceed the same period a year earlier.

The French almond bloom is reported to have been heavily damaged by unfavorable weather.

The Haitian government has recently promulgated a tobacco monopoly law.

The 1947-48 cotton crop in El Salvador is placed at 17,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). Exports in recent months and prospective further exports, mostly to Guatemala, have removed the possibility of a burdensome surplus from the current crop. Domestic mills require 12,000 to 13,000 bales annually and imports are subject to a prohibitive tariff.

The Argentine Government announced on February 11 the appropriation of 10 million pesos (\$2,977,000 at the official rate of exchange) to be used for stimulating greater cotton production. The program will include government assistance in the construction of warehouses and the distribution of improved seed for planting.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS SHOW INCREASE 1/

World hog numbers at the beginning of 1948 are estimated at approximately 247 million head, an increase of 5.7 million or about 2.5 percent over the preceding year. The present numbers, however, are more than 41 million head or almost 15 percent below the five-year (1936-40) average, when numbers were at relatively high levels in Europe, Asia and the Soviet Union.

At the beginning of 1948, North America had about 1.8 million fewer hogs than in 1947. Europe, South America and the Soviet Union, on the other hand, had about 1.4, 2.0 and over 3 million more hogs, respectively, than a year earlier. And Asia, Africa and Oceania also indicate moderate increases over 1947. These increases more than offset the decrease that took place in the United States, Argentina, Denmark, Germany, and some other countries. The most significant increases, however, were in Brazil, China, the Soviet Union and Poland.

The increases in hog numbers in eastern Europe and in some other countries reflect the relatively good grain crops. Conversely, the decreases in western Europe and in the United States reflect the unfavorable grain and feed crop harvests of last season.

In comparison with the 1936-40 average, North America had about 9.6 million more hogs at the beginning of 1948 and South America approximately 3.2 million more hogs. But in Europe there were 25.6 million fewer hogs in 1948; in the Soviet Union, about 20 million; and in Asia approximately 8.6 million fewer. Total hog numbers in Africa and Oceania reflect no significant changes from the earlier period.

Hog numbers increased in certain areas of the world, primarily because of a more favorable feed situation and a strong consumer demand for pork and pork products. In some countries, the removal of ceiling prices and other restrictions had a tendency to increase hog numbers. Some increases have occurred in eastern and southeastern countries of Europe where a predetermined plan is followed for increasing hog numbers. The primary purposes are to increase meat supplies for domestic use and for export trade.

Substantial decreases in hog numbers occurred during 1947 in some of the principal producing countries. In the United States, a tight feed situation, strong consumer demand and high prices received by the farmers led to unusually heavy marketings during the latter part of the year. Uncertainty of foreign markets and hog prices, and the profitability of other competitive enterprises in Argentina apparently have held back expansion of hog production in 1947.

Hog numbers in Denmark appear to be held down by the shortage of feed grains, the increase in other production costs, and inadequate export prices. These factors, together with drought conditions, were the principal factors in decreasing hog numbers and restricting hog production in many of the European countries during the past year.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C.M. Purves, Elmer A. Reese, Hazel B. Kefauver, Lois B. Bacon, Theodora T.B. Mills, and Constance H. Farnsworth. 1/A more extensive statement can be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

HOGS: Numbers in specified countries,
averages 1931-1935 and 1936-40, annual 1943-1948

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average		1943-1940		1944		1945		1946		1947 2/		1948 2/	
		1931-1935	1936-1940	Thousands											
North America															
Canada	Dec. 1	1/	3,906	4,078	7,751	9,473	7,636	5,853	5,972	5,972	5,972	5,972	5,972	6,000	6,000
El Salvador	July		355	559	447	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	July		102	213	290	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	July		384	235	-	258	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	June		3,698	4,965	-	5/	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua			400	250	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	Jan. 1		54,790	48,352	73,881	83,741	59,331	61,301	56,921	55,038	55,038	55,038	55,038	55,038	55,038
Cuba	Dec. 31	1/	794	3/	853	-	6/	1,620	1,620	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Estimated total			66,200	61,300	-	103,200	76,600	76,600	76,900	72,700	72,700	72,700	72,700	72,700	72,700
Europe															
Austria	Dec. 1	1/	2,823	2/	1,772	1,872	1,697	1/	1,030	1/	1,490	1/	1,724	1/	1,724
Belgium	Jan. 1	1/	1,268	1/	1,005	8/	526	8/	635	8/	776	8/	648	8/	648
Bulgaria 2/	Dec. 31	1/	902	833	1,077	700	800	800	870	870	870	870	870	870	870
Czechoslovakia 11/	Dec. 31	1/	-	3,174	2,933	3,256	3,097	2,362	2,362	2,940	2,940	2,940	2,940	2,940	2,940
Denmark	Jan.		4,316	2,997	1,605	2,291	1/	1,819	1/	1,777	1/	1,657	1/	1,657	1/
Eire			1,064	978	434	381	426	426	479	479	479	479	479	479	479
Finland	June		460	1/	485	263	364	229	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
France	Fall 1/		6,606	7,034	8/	4,819	8/	4,204	8/	4,080	8/	4,386	8/	5,335	8/
Germany 14/	Dec. 1	1/	-	18,721	11,889	13,029	-	-	7,136	8/	8,453	8/	7,800	8/	7,800
Greece	Dec. 31	1/	464	532	-	-	-	300	330	400	400	400	400	400	400
Hungary	Spring		2,531	3,620	3,722	4,099	8/	1,114	8/	1,327	8/	2,106	8/	2,106	8/
Italy	July		3,262	1/	3,095	-	-	3,036	3,036	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Luxembourg	Dec. 1	1/	156	148	90	100	60	60	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
Netherlands	May		2,079	1,493	545	545	560	560	769	769	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
Norway			400	393	180	225	200	200	257	257	275	275	275	275	275
Poland 15/	June 30		-	9,794	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Portugal	Dec. 31	1/	1,206	1,206	-	-	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Romania 16/	Dec. 31	1/	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	-	-	-	1,100	1,100	1,336	1,336	1,336	1,336
Spain	Summer		5,097	4,944	4,944	4,944	4,974	4,974	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Sweden	April		1,492	1,292	917	915	915	915	915	1,079	1,079	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166
Switzerland	June		3,739	4,380	4,380	4,380	1,829	1,829	600	600	698	698	710	710	710
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	1/	2,874	2,874	2,874	2,874	-	1,867	2,152	2,152	1,959	1,959	1,628	1,628	1,628
Rugoslavia			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total			18/	79,900	75,600	-	51,900	48,100	42,900	42,900	48,600	48,600	50,000	50,000	50,000
Soviet Union 15/.....	Winter		-	1/	32,300	-	-	-	-	-	10,400	10,400	8,600	8,600	8,600

<u>Afia</u>	British Malaya.....	447	746	-	-	-	-
	Burma.....	490	538	-	-	-	-
	China 19/.....	76,000	63,000	-	-	-	-
	India.....	-	2,777	-	-	-	-
	Japan.....	776	958	291	553	54,500	59,000
	Portugal.....	1,777	1,803	1,358	56,000	-	-
	Korea.....	1,242	1,605	-	-	-	-
	Netherland Indies.....	1,260	1,311	-	-	-	-
	Philippine Islands.....	-	1,21/	-	-	-	-
			4,449	-	-	-	4,000
	Estimated total.....	92,300	82,800	-	70,300	68,300	73,600
<u>Africa</u>	Algeria.....	Mar. 1	70	58	154	135	-
	Nyeland.....		70	65	55	50	-
	French Morocco 23/.....	Dec. 31	94	64	175	146	54
	Madagascar 23/.....	Dec. 31	478	578	561	534	95
	Mosambique.....		67	70	51	52	421
	Northern Rhodesia.....		34	29	35	36	396
	Angola.....		318	315	227	230	46
	Southern Rhodesia.....	Dec. 31	76	115	150	146	54
	Tunisia.....	Dec. 31	22	24	29	25	-
	Union of South Africa.....	August	908	13/	1,007	1,174	1,200
	Estimated total.....		2,900	3,300	-	3,600	3,300
<u>South America</u>	Argentina.....	July	3,769	3,674	6,800	8,010	-
	Brasil.....	22,640	13/	23,224	-	24,343	24,000
	Chile.....	331	13/	420	-	452	-
	Colombia.....	Dec. 31	1,589	1,572	-	-	-
	Ecuador.....		200	350	836	-	-
	Peru.....		800	800	463	-	-
	Uruguay.....	April	305	13/	313	261	-
	Estimated total.....		30,600	31,300	-	39,200	38,000
<u>Oceania</u>	Australia.....	March 1	1,121	1,21/	1,292	1,263	1,747
	New Zealand.....	Jan. 31	601	753	612	581	601
	Estimated total.....		1,900	2,100	-	2,500	2,400
	Estimated world total.		287,000	288,700	-	278,900	245,800
	Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.						
	States Foreign Service officers, and other information.						
	countries for which official statistics are unavailable.						
	1/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus for Canada the December 1942 estimate of						
	2/ Preliminary. 2/ Average for 2 to 4 years only. 4/ Census or estimate for single year. 5/ Unofficial estimate.						
	Census July 1, 1943. 6/ 7,521,000 is shown under 1943. 7/ Official statistics may be an underestimate of actual numbers.						
	Years 1944-46 adjusted to make comparable series. 10/ Census December 1934. 11/ Present territory - excludes Southern Dobrudja, beginning 1943.						
	12/ Includes Sub-Carpathian Russia. 13/ Includes territories - excludes Southern Dobrudja. 14/ Totals for 4 zones of occupation. 15/ Present						
	territory. 16/ Present territory - excludes Southern Dobrudja. 17/ Average for years 1930-1939. 18/ Not strictly comparable with later years, due						
	to territorial changes. 19/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces). 20/ Censuses 1940. 21/ Number taxed only.						

WORLD FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION AT NEW HIGH

World production of flue-cured tobacco for 1947 reached the record level of 1,824 million pounds - slightly larger than the revised estimate of 1,815 million for 1946. The world crop of flue-cured last year was 47 percent larger than the 1935-39 average production of 1,238 million pounds, and 18 percent greater than the 1945 crop of about 1,548 million pounds.

Demand for cigarette tobacco not only in the countries producing important quantities of flue-cured leaf, but also in the export markets, encouraged plantings in most countries far above prewar levels. Although purchases for export declined substantially during the late months of 1947, particularly in dollar areas, plantings were already made and a world record crop resulted. Crops in the Far East, as in the two previous years, were substantially below the prewar average, but were more than offset by increases in production for most other countries.

United States. The 1947 flue-cured crop was only slightly below the 1946 outturn, according to the latest official estimate. A production of 1,331 million pounds was obtained from 1,183 thousand acres last year. Production was 54 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average but slightly below the record 1946 crop of 1,352 million pounds. The United States crop of flue-cured in 1947 was about 73 percent of the world total flue-cured production. In prewar (1935-39) the share was 70 percent.

Canada. Flue-cured production in Canada totaled about 95 million pounds from 104,000 acres last year. The area planted was considerably greater than in 1946, but low yields, resulting from heavy frosts at harvesting time, reduced the outturn. The 1947 crop of flue-cured was 20 percent below the record 1946 crop of 119 million pounds. During the 5 years 1935-39 production of flue-cured leaf in Canada averaged 55 million pounds annually.

Brazil. In 1947, the flue-cured crop amounted to about 31 million pounds, compared with 41 million for the previous season. Heavy demand from domestic manufacturers left little from the 1947 crop available for export. In recent years, flue-cured plantings in Brazil, chiefly in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, have shown remarkable increases.

China. Last year's flue-cured crop totaled about 135 million pounds, according to preliminary information. This was somewhat greater than the 1946 production, but still below the 1935-39 average crop of about 151 million pounds. Most of the crop is produced in the Provinces of Honan, Shantung, and Anhwei. Much of the 1947 crop will be marketed in manufacturing centers only with greatest difficulty, because of disruptions in the transportation system. China will need to continue to make substantial imports of flue-cured leaf this year, in order to maintain cigarette production.

India. In 1947, India's flue-cured crop totaled about 56 million pounds, or somewhat less than the 1946 crop of 62 million pounds. Unofficial sources indicate that the current crop will be considerably lower than in 1947. Export supplies available in the country should, therefore, show a sharp decline this year.

(Text continued on Page 216; table follows)

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: Production in specified countries
1947 with comparisons (year of harvest basis)

Country	Average			1947 (preliminary)	
	Production		1946		
	1935-39	1945			
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	
Canada	54,616	75,353	119,027	94,826	
Mexico	a/ 800	2,650	3,300	3,300	
United States	863,620	1,173,459	1,352,024	1,331,346	
Italy	2,846	2,036	7,150	12,000	
China	150,900	65,000	100,000	135,000	
Manchuria	13,930	37,000	15,000	15,000	
India	26,880	62,936	62,380	56,350	
Japan	62,355	b/	b/	b/	
Taiwan (Formosa)	3,601	b/	b/	b/	
Korea	11,839	b/	b/	b/	
Java	a/ 5,292	c/	c/	b/	
Argentina	a/ 816	5,081	7,165	6,929	
Brazil	b/	18,188	41,336	31,416	
Nyasaland	2,238	2,132	2,611	2,500	
Southern Rhodesia	21,633	46,805	41,740	55,000	
Union of South Africa	3,170	8,508	13,774	12,982	
Australia	5,013	2,844	2,504	4,231	
New Zealand	1,367	3,289	4,080	4,500	
Other Countries d/	1,400	5,300	5,400	5,800	
Total, countries with specified production	1,232,316	1,510,581	1,777,491	1,771,180	
Total, including esti- mates of production for countries where figures are not avail- able					
	1,238,000	1,548,000	1,815,000	1,824,000	

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, or other information.

a/ Less than a 5-year average.

b/ Not available.

c/ Insignificant.

d/ Includes Northern Rhodesia, British East Africa, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Mauritius.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

UNITED STATES RICE EXPORTS:

SHOW SEASONAL DECLINE

Exports of United States rice during January 1948 equalled 32 million pounds compared with the monthly average of 117 million during the last quarter of 1947. Total August-January shipments, however, were 19 percent above those in the corresponding period of the preceding crop year. More than one-half of total January deliveries went to China, while exports to Western Hemisphere countries fell off substantially.

UNITED STATES: Rice exports to specified countries,
January 1948, with comparisons a/

Continent and country	August-July	August-January	January					
	1937-38	1946-47	1946-47	1947-48	1947	1948		
	1941-42			b/	b/	b/		
	: Million pounds							
Europe.....	43	c/	c/	2	c/	1		
Cuba.....	275	465	145	378	42	2		
Canada.....	19	24	19	41	1	1		
British West Indies.....	c/	2	1	5	0	3		
Netherlands Indies.....	d/	0	0	1	0	1		
Philippines.....	c/	254	145	c/	5	0		
China.....	d/	67	67	18	27	18		
Other countries.....	21	16	7	12	3	6		
Total.....	358	828	384	457	78	32		

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

a/ Includes milled rice, brown, broken, screenings and rough rice converted to milled at 65 percent. b/ Preliminary. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

d/ If any, included in other countries.

ARGENTINA INCREASES
RICE ACREAGE

The 1947-48 acreage planted to rice in Argentina is estimated at 129,000 acres compared with 122,000 acres in the preceding year, according to the first official forecast. Although the acreage is not as large as the record of 138,000 acres in 1934-44, it is more than double that devoted to rice before the war. Gains in Entre Rios, Santa Fe, and Corrientes, of 6,000 acres, 4,000 acres, and 3,000 acres, respectively, more than offset reduced plantings in the Provinces of Misiones and Tucuman.

MISSION TO BR. W. AFFICA
STUDIES RICE OUTPUT

A mission recently arrived in British West Africa to investigate and report on possibilities of increasing rice growing and to advise, in consultation with the Colonial Governments concerned, on existing methods of production. The ultimate aim is to determine the best means by which the four British West African territories can help meet the present world shortage of rice, whether by satisfying domestic needs, or by producing a surplus for export to areas in which rice is now in short supply. The present production in these territories is about 18,000,000 bushels, nearly all in Sierra Leone.

(Continued on Page 208)

TOBACCOCUBA'S TOBACCO CROP
DOWN FROM 1946-47

The 1947-48 crop of tobacco in Cuba may total nearly 60 million pounds, according to trade sources, despite a government decree limiting production to about 45 million pounds. In 1946-47, the crop amounted to 78.2 million pounds from 140,000 acres. Prewar (1935-39) production of tobacco in Cuba averaged about 51 million pounds from 107,000 acres.

Although most tobacco farmers reduced their acreages for 1947-48 considerably below the previous year, others apparently planted more than their quotas. Total acreage for the current crop is placed by trade sources at about 112,000 acres - a reduction of about 25 percent from the previous year. Growers in the Remedios and Semi-Vuelta regions planted considerable acreages of grain and vegetable crops in place of tobacco. Harvesting of the current tobacco crop is well underway. Quality of the leaf is reported to be somewhat inferior to that for the 1946-47 crop.

Cuban exports of leaf during 1947 totaled 26.8 million pounds, or about equal to the prewar level. The United States took 17.4 million pounds of leaf in 1947, or about 63 percent of the total. Other principal destinations for Cuban leaf last year were Spain, the Netherlands, Canada, Chile, and Sweden. In 1946, Cuba exported 46.7 million pounds of leaf tobacco, of which 32.2 million pounds went to the United States. Exports of cigars last year totaled 39,464,000 pieces - principally to Spain and the United States.

Generally prosperous conditions have brought about a sharp increase in Cuba's tobacco consumption in recent years. In 1947, consumption of locally-made cigarettes reached a record 7.3 billion pieces - a 4 percent increase from 1946, and about 52 percent more than the prewar average. Consumption of imported cigarettes last year totaled 295 million pieces, practically all of United States origin.

Consumption of cigars also showed a sharp gain - totaling 541 million pieces against 453 million for the previous year. Smoking tobacco, however, never important as a consumer item in Cuba, totaled only 111,000 pounds last year.

Stocks of domestic leaf in Cuba on January 1, 1948, were estimated at about 107 million pounds. Most of the stock (about 90 million pounds) was in the hands of trade interests. Growers held only about 5 million pounds of leaf. The remainder was held by the Cuban Tobacco Stabilization Fund, which is the government agency created to stabilize prices and to intervene in marketing activity.

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO OUTTURN STILL BELOW PREWAR

Phillipine tobacco production for the 1947-48 season is forecast by trade sources at about 44 million pounds, from about 90,000 acres. This compares with a 39 million pound harvest in 1946-47, and with the prewar average crop of 75 million pounds.

Exports of leaf from the Philippines for the first 10 months of 1947 totaled 9.8 million pounds, of which 6.9 million were destined to Spain - the principal prewar market for Philippine leaf. Most of the remainder was shipped to Indo-China, the United States, and China. Prewar (1935-39) exports of leaf from the Philippines averaged 37.4 million pounds yearly. Exports of cigars during the first 10 months of last year totaled only 1,153,000 pieces - chiefly to Hawaii, Hong Kong, and the United States. Prewar exports of cigars averaged about 202,000,000 pieces annually.

Imports of leaf into the Philippines for the first 10 months of last year totaled 101,000 pounds, compared with an average of 1,075,000 pounds during the 1935-39 period. Practically all of the 1947 imports were of United States origin. A total of 7.7 billion cigarettes were imported during the January-October 1947 period - all from the United States. Consumer preferences for American cigarettes have tended to restrict domestic production of cigarettes. High labor costs and shortages of equipment also were factors restricting production of cigarettes. Output of cigarettes by Philippine factories last year is estimated at only 1.8 billion, compared with more than 3 billion in prewar years.

Imports of other tobacco manufactures last year were about the same as in the prewar period. For the period January-October, imports of chewing tobacco amounted to 822,000 pounds, and of smoking mixtures, 161,000 pounds.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

EL SALVADOR'S COFFEE EXPORTS INCREASE

El Salvador exported approximately 1,127,000 bags of coffee during the calendar year 1947 which is substantially larger than 1946 exports of 805,000 bags and the 1935-39 average of 922,000 bags. Exports during December of 163,000 bags were larger than for several years past, since the crop matured earlier than usual. The coffee harvest in El Salvador usually begins in October and continues until March, with the peak period in January. This season the heaviest picking was in December, and the bulk of the harvest was completed by mid-February.

According to the preliminary figures, shipments of coffee from El Salvador to the United States during 1947 reached a record high of 1 million bags, or about 89 percent of total coffee exports. The United States share was 81 percent in 1946 and 59 percent in prewar years. During 1947 only 29,000 bags (less than 3 percent of total exports) were reported destined to Europe - the prewar market for 37 percent of El Salvador's coffee.

In spite of some damage from heavy rains last November in the Santa Ana district, the Salvador Coffee Company still estimates the exportable production from the 1947-48 crop at 1,035,000 bags. The Company reports 978,000 bags as last year's exportable production and 748,000 bags for 1945-46. No statistics are available on domestic consumption of coffee in El Salvador. Estimates vary from 70,000 to 115,000 bags annually. A large amount of the coffee used locally is of such poor quality that it is considered unsuitable for export.

EL SALVADOR: Exports of coffee, calendar year 1947 with comparisons

Destination	Average		1945	1946 a/	1947 a/
	1935-39	1940-44			
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bags				
United States.....	541	758	890	652	1,000
Canada.....	10	76	63	103	18
Other Western Hemisphere...	21	21	3	1	-
Europe.....	344	46	6	41	29
All others.....	6	2	0	8	80
Total.....	922	903	962	805	1,127

Official statistics and foreign service reports. a/ Preliminary.

**BRAZIL'S CACAO
EXPORTS DOWN**

According to preliminary data, Brazil exported 178.6 million pounds of cacao beans in 1947, which is much below 1946 exports of 287.6 million pounds and the prewar average of 264 million pounds.

Principal reason for the smaller quantity shipped in 1947 is the decrease in production during the current crop year (April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948) in comparison with the previous season. Of the 1947 exports, 62 percent were destined to the United States, 13 percent to other Western Hemisphere countries, 22 percent to Europe, and 3 percent to countries in Asia, Africa and Oceania.

The Bahia Cacao Institute reports the main cacao crop in the State of Bahia, Brazil, will be somewhat larger than the original forecast of 132 million pounds, but has released no revised estimate. According to unofficial sources, however, the main crop (harvested from October to February) will approximate 145.5 million pounds. The intermediate crop, harvesting of which was completed in September, yielded 66 million pounds, making a total 1947-48 outturn of about 211.5 million pounds. This would be considerably below the 1946-47 crop of 312 million pounds and the average of 245 million pounds for the years 1941-42/1945-46. Over 95 percent of Brazil's cacao is produced in the State of Bahia.

BRAZIL: Exports of cacao beans by country of destination,
calendar year 1947 with comparisons

Destination	Average		1945	1946	1947	<u>a/</u>
	1935-39	1940-44				
	pounds	pounds				
<u>The Americas</u>						
Canada	883	-	-	2,205	4,409	
United States	187,586	195,500	137,200	168,334	110,387	
Argentina	10,584	14,774	42,407	18,887	13,844	
Chile	93	1,363	1,607	1,971	518	
Colombia	2,385	720	132	750	1,190	
Cuba	-	-	-	-	3,042	
Surinam	-	94	4	15	-	
Paraguay	-	-	20	20	-	
Uruguay	1,191	1,737	1,931	2,919	430	
Other	3	8	-	-	-	
Total	202,725	214,196	183,301	195,101	133,820	
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium-Luxemburg	2,203	79	-	1,422	1,567	
Denmark	2,235	19	-	4,409	2,028	
Eire	-	314	-	1,400	2,240	
Germany	27,491	2,866	-	-	-	
Italy	9,263	3,158	-	14,070	2,048	
Netherlands	9,068	1,449	-	58,091	18,479	
Norway	1,748	251	-	3,307	2,205	
Sweden	4,565	6,026	-	4,784	1,830	
Switzerland	303	1,515	637	1,056	3,188	
Other	3,756	2,796	-	2,999	5,827	
Total	60,632	18,473	637	91,538	39,412	
<u>Asia</u>						
	244	250	-	754	2,271	
<u>Africa</u>						
	197	135	-	-	2,641	
<u>Oceania</u>						
	182	55	-	220	458	
GRAND TOTAL	263,980	233,109	183,938	287,613	178,602	

Comércio Exterior do Brasil and foreign service reports.

a/ Preliminary.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTSCUBAN VEGETABLE CROP
LARGER IN 1947

The 1947 Cuban winter vegetable crop, although faced by adverse growing, shipping and market conditions, is now estimated at 59 million pounds. Production for export to the United States consists mostly of tomatoes and will probably amount to 39 million pounds, as compared with 36 million last year and with a prewar average of 68 million.

Exports began later than usual this season but are now in full swing and will reach a peak in March and continue through April and May. Tomato shipments through February totaled 15.6 million pounds, and an additional 13.4 million are expected to move by the end of the season making a total of 29 million pounds. Around 2 million pounds of lima beans frozen will be exported during March and April.

CUBAN WINTER VEGETABLES: Acreage, production
and yield of 1947 season a/

Commodity	Acreage		Average yield per planted acre	Production		
	Planted	Harvested		Total	For export	
					Fresh	Million pounds
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Tomatoes.....	18,200	10,920	2,418	b/ 44.0		29.0
Beans, lima.....	2,000	2,000	c/ 4,000	d/ 2.8	e/	2.5
Cucumbers.....	700	700	5,714	4.0		3.5
Eggplant.....	265	265	5,283	1.4		0.7
Peppers.....	f/	f/	f/	2.0		1.5
Pimientos.....	f/	f/	f/	2.0		0
Okra.....	f/	f/	f/	0.6		0.5
Others.....	f/	f/	f/	2.0		1.0
Total....	-	-	-	58.8		38.7

Compiled from trade and official sources.

a/ Season extends from September when seed beds are started to April or May the following year when exports are completed. b/ Includes 11 million pounds for canning and 4 million for domestic consumption. c/ In pods. d/ Frozen shelled weight. e/ Frozen and fresh combined shelled weight. f/ Not available.

Tomatoes. Blight destroyed above 40 percent of the 18,200 acres planted to tomatoes this season and an early estimate of production of 60 million pounds has been revised to 44 million, about the same as last season but 20 percent below the prewar (1937-41) average. Of the crop of 44 million pounds, 29 million will probably be exported as fresh, 11 million canned and 4 million consumed locally. The early crop harvested in November and December was damaged by heavy rains, strong winds, rot and blight. Acreage planted to late tomatoes was larger than last year. A serious outbreak of blight damaged about half the fields but growers with Government assistance have used sprays and seem to have the blight under control.

Lima Beans. Lima bean production is now estimated at 8 million pounds, or a shelled equivalent of 2.8 million, of which 2.5 million will be for export. Harvesting will reach its peak toward the end of March and will extend into May. Cuban lima beans are grown mainly for frozen export to the United States.

Cucumbers. Cucumber production may reach 4 million pounds of which 2.5 million have been exported to the United States from the Isle of Pines, and an additional million pounds from the Mainland will be exported during March and April.

Peppers. Acreage planted to peppers this season was larger than last but early plantings were damaged by rains. Production is estimated at 2 million pounds of which 1.5 million will be exported.

Eggplant. Production of eggplant has declined from 6.4 million pounds prewar to about 1.4 million pounds for this season, of which about half will pass the standards for export.

Okra. Production of okra has declined below prewar levels and is estimated for this season at 0.6 million pounds of which nearly all will be exported.

Pimientos. Grown mainly for export canned. Estimated production may reach 2 million pounds or 16,500 cases canned, compared with 100,000 cases in 1946.

CUBAN WINTER VEGETABLES, Fresh: Exports from Habana to U.S.
November-February 1946-47, with comparisons

Commodity	November-February		
	Average		
	1938-40	1946	1947
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Tomatoes.....	34,844	22,516	15,640
Eggplant.....	3,399	579	76
Peppers.....	1,918	167	241
Okra.....	996	312	103
Beans, lima	:	:	:
In pod.....	2,946	14	0
Frozen.....	0	1,169	515
Cucumbers.....	2,510	2,778	2,535
Potatoes.....	608	0	0
Others.....	523	425	391
Total.....	47,744	27,960	19,501

LATEST ESTIMATE OF CANADIAN
FRUIT PRODUCTION

Production of tree fruits in Canada for 1947 was well above the 10-year (1935-44) average but with the exception of pears was lower than the previous year's production.

Apple production is estimated at 15,222,000 bushels, 21 percent below the 1946 crop of 19,282,000, the largest crop on record, but 11 percent more than the 10-year (1935-44) average of 14,005,000 bushels. Imports of apples amounted to 171,000 bushels making a total supply of 15,393,000 bushels. Of this total, stocks on hand December 31, amounted to 4,911,000 bushels, export (July-December) were 1,841,000 bushels, 3,800,000 bushels were processed and the remainder or 4,841,000 were consumed. The principal countries to which apples were exported were: United States 1,287,000 bushels, Brazil 197,000, Newfoundland 124,000, Palestine 87,000, Hongkong 47,000, and South Africa 38,000 bushels.

Production of pears are estimated at 1,029,000 bushels, 8 percent above the previous years crop of 951,000, and 58 percent higher than the 651,000 produced during the 10-years (1935-44). Production of peaches was estimated at 1,694,000 bushels, about 450,000 bushels less than last year but about the same amount greater than the 10-year average of 1,237,000 bushels.

Production of small fruits and grapes was more in 1947 than in 1946. Production of raspberries and strawberries was 13,727,000 and 24,978,000 quarts, respectively, as compared with 13,240,000 and 17,412,000 for 1946 and 9,632,000 and 22,502,000 quarts for the 10-year (1935-44) average. Loganberries are estimated as 1,768,000 lbs. about 1 million more than the previous season but about the same amount less than for the 10-year average.

Grapes, estimated at 74,223,000 pounds were 10 percent more than the 67,321,000 produced during 1946 and 47 percent more than during the 10-year av. (1935-44) when 50,351,000 were produced.

Supply and distribution of Canadian Fresh Fruits as of December 31, 1947

Item	Apples	Pears	Plums and Prunes	Peaches	Cherries	Apricots	Grapes
	: 1,000 : : bu. :	: 1,000 : : lbs. :					
<u>Supply</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Production (1947)	: 15,222 : :	: 1,029 : :	: 760 : :	: 1,694 : :	: 251 : :	: 146 : :	: 74,223 : :
Imports 1/	: 171 : :	: 398 : :	: 186 : :	: 614 : :	: 7 : :	: - : :	: - : :
Total	: 15,393 : :	: 1,427 : :	: 946 : :	: 2,308 : :	: 258 : :	: 146 : :	: 74,223 : :
<u>Distribution</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stocks Dec. 31	: 4,911 : :	: 34 : :	: - : :	: - : :	: - : :	: - : :	: - : :
Exports 1/	: 1,841 : :	: 124 : :	: - : :	: - : :	: - : :	: - : :	: - : :
Processed	: 3,800 : :	: 354 : :	: 332 : :	: 960 : :	: 205 : :	: 98 : :	: 47,000 : :
Consumption	: 4,841 : :	: 915 : :	: 614 : :	: 1,348 : :	: 53 : :	: 48 : :	: 27,223 : :
Total	: 15,393 : :	: 1,427 : :	: 946 : :	: 2,308 : :	: 258 : :	: 146 : :	: 74,223 : :

1/ July-December 1947.

Production of fruit in Canada, average 1935-44, annual 1945-47

Commodity	Unit	Average	1945	1946	1947
		1935-44			
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Apples.....	bu.	14,005	7,635	19,282	15,222
Pears.....	"	651	600	951	1,029
Plums and prunes.....	"	339	486	811	760
Peaches.....	"	1,237	1,566	2,145	1,694
Cherries.....	"	243	237	338	251
Apricots.....	"	66	87	147	146
Raspberries.....	qt.	9,632	12,548	13,240	13,727
Strawberries.....	"	22,502	16,726	17,412	24,978
Loganberries.....	lb.	1,868	1,447	1,637	1,768
Grapes.....	"	50,351	66,012	67,321	74,223

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSARGENTINE CORN
PRODUCTION UP

Prospects are favorable for the Argentine corn harvest, now beginning, and the outturn is expected to be considerably larger than during the past three years. Official estimates are not yet available, but unofficial sources indicate a production of about 285 million bushels. That figure compares with 229 million bushels a year ago and 141 and 117 million bushels, respectively for the 1946 and 1945 harvests.

Relatively high yields are expected, with near-record yields predicted for some areas as a result of favorable growing conditions in the main production zone. Plantings in the marginal western and southwestern areas, however, suffered from insufficient moisture.

With the good yields in prospect for the main zone, the total outturn would be even more promising were the acreage not so small. Official estimates have not been released, but the acreage planted is believed to be about the same as last year's plantings of approximately 9 million acres. That acreage was the smallest planted since 1923-24. Threat of heavy locust damage and dry weather for a considerable part of the planting season are believed to have been responsible for keeping this year's acreage at that low level. Otherwise some land taken out of small grains would have gone into corn.

If the production is as large as expected, exportable supplies of 175-200 million bushels should be available. Exports for the current season, ending March 31, are estimated at about 115 million bushels.

CANADA CONTINUES SUPPORT
OF OATS AND BARLEY PRICES

Support prices for barley and oats in Canada are to be extended to July 31, 1949, according to a recent announcement. Supports will continue at the present levels based on 61.5 cents for No. 1 feed oats in store at Fort William/Port Arthur and 90 cents for No. 1 feed barley.

FATS AND OILS

Philippine copra exports of 63,148 long tons in February were 22 percent less than in the previous month and 29 percent less than the February 1947 shipments. Monthly exports of coconut oil, however, are showing a slight increase. In February, 3,635 (as copra 5,770) tons were shipped compared with 3,140 (4,984 as copra) in January, all to the United States. No coconut oil left the country in the corresponding months of 1947. The forecast for domestic consumption of copra in 1948 is 175,000 tons and may be larger if crushing facilities now under construction begin operating during the first half of this year.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Copra exports, February 1948 with comparisons.
(Long tons)

Country ^{a/}	Average	1947 b/	February	
	1935-39		1947	1948 b/
United States.....	206,801	585,620	47,148	38,214
Canada.....	-	15,607	4,003	2,349
Mexico.....	7,260	1,500	-	-
Panama C. Z.....	-	1,009	-	407
Colombia.....	-	5,300	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	7,862	-	-
Austria.....	-	6,000	6,000	-
Belgium.....	10	10,306	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	7,676	-	-
Denmark.....	6,025	44,823	5,800	7,634
France.....	24,589	73,232	-	14,544
Bi-Zonal Germany.....	7,309	11,220	-	-
Italy.....	4,079	26,076	-	-
Netherlands.....	28,415	7,962	-	-
Norway.....	91	15,719	2,706	-
Poland.....	-	21,762	-	-
Sweden.....	4,183	11,898	-	-
Switzerland.....	-	12,379	6,479	-
United Kingdom.....	80	24,250	7,250	-
Yugoslavia.....	-	13,283	7,200	-
India.....	-	13,200	-	-
Japan.....	1,047	16,100	-	-
Palestine.....	-	7,510	-	-
Egypt.....	1,271	3,560	-	-
Fr. Morocco.....	-	6,050	2,000	-
Un. of So. Africa.....	-	16,579	-	-
Others.....	8,678	949	-	-
Total.....	299,838	968,432	88,586	63,148

COCONUT OIL, 1947 distribution: United States 16,524, Cuba 190, Italy 4,637, Netherlands 1,000, China 14, India 443, Mauritius 443, Total 23,251 (36,906 in terms of copra). ^{a/} Declared destination. ^{b/} Subject to revision.

ARGENTINE ANIMAL FAT
EXPORTS BELOW AVERAGE

Argentine lard exports, amounting to 15,200 short tons, compared favorably with those of last year but remained considerably below the average of 40,100 tons attained during war years (1942-45). Only 79 tons, destined to Venezuela, left the country in December. Tallow exports in 1947 totaled 54,749 short tons, the smallest except 1946, in more than two decades. As in the case of lard, December shipments of 3,200 tons were below average for the year.

ARGENTINA: Lard exports 1947 with comparisons
(Gross weight)

Country of destination	1945	1946	1947
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North and Central America:			
Mexico.....	28,990	1,481	--
Others.....	1,191	726	724
Total.....	30,121	2,207	724
South America.....	18,130	3,935	3,283
Europe:			
Hungary.....	--	--	2,389
Italy.....	--	450	4,234
United Kingdom.....	5,881	5,024	3,821
Others.....	3,832	1,738	585
Total.....	9,713	7,212	11,029
Soviet Union.....	--	1,486	--
Others.....	726	174	157
Grand total.....	58,750	15,014	15,193

Compiled from official sources and consular reports.

ARGENTINA: Tallow and cattle fat exports, 1947 with comparisons
(Gross weight)

Country of destination	1945	1946	1947
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:			
Mexico.....	10,840	6,429	659
Others.....	11,852	3,518	814
Total.....	22,692	9,947	1,473
South America.....	12,947	2,589	4,807
Europe:			
Belgium.....	1,429	761	1,596
France.....	138	2,572	1,238
Italy.....	--	1,017	3,481
Netherlands.....	327	1,120	2,988
Sweden.....	635	714	1,883
Switzerland.....	398	4,026	1,832
United Kingdom.....	19,982	5,380	19,378
Others.....	3,979	733	10,904
Total.....	26,888	16,323	43,300
China.....	--	--	72
Soviet Union.....	--	7,355	4,508
Others.....	347	13	589
Grand total.....	62,874	36,227	54,749

Compiled from official sources and consular reports.

ARGENTINA INCREASES SUNFLOWER, PEANUT PRICES

Argentina's official price to producers for sunflower seed from the 1948 crop is 28 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$75.64 per short ton) and for shelled peanuts 43 pesos (\$116.16), bagged on track at Buenos Aires. These prices represent considerable increases over the prices paid for the 1947 crops; namely, 23 pesos (62.13) and 38 pesos (\$102.65), respectively. The purpose of the increase was to stimulate greater production.

The second official sunflower-seed estimate of 3,914,000 acres indicates an increase of 1.9 percent over the comparable one for 1947, but a decrease of 1.6 percent from the final sown estimate. A very substantial proportional increase is reported for the Territory of La Pampa, probably as a follow-up crop on wheat fields which were abandoned or harvested early. On the other hand, decreases of 20 and 9 percent from last year's comparable estimates occurred in Entre Rios and Cordoba, respectively. The peanut estimate (first) is down 12.3 percent from last year's first estimate and 12.4 percent from the final sown. This is the smallest peanut acreage sown since 1943.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOURTH QUARTER 1947

The production of manufactured dairy products in many of the more important producing countries of the world declined in the fourth quarter of 1947, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1946.

In the United States milk production was about 3 percent lower in the final quarter of 1947, largely because of the continued decline in cow numbers. Lower milk production was reflected in a lower output of all dairy products, that of butter being the most marked.

In contrast to the United States, milk production in Canada improved in the final quarter of 1947, with a consequent increase in the output of all dairy products with the exception of cheese. In Denmark grazing conditions throughout the summer were unsatisfactory, but were benefited by additional moisture and mild rains in October. One of the driest summers on record in the Netherlands took its toll of pastures. Switzerland experienced an abnormally hot and dry summer which resulted in a shortage of fodder. In the Southern Hemisphere, Australia experienced the best production conditions in years, but some drawbacks to production were experienced in Argentina and New Zealand.

Because of the mild winter in western Europe, early pastures may result in a greater than normal seasonal increase in milk production, but the decline in milk cow numbers, especially in the Scandinavian countries, will tend to hold 1948 milk production below a year earlier.

Butter production declined generally in the fourth quarter of 1947, although increases were registered in several of the major producing countries. Of these Australia led with a gain of 24 percent over the October-December quarter of the preceding year. For 1947 as a whole, butter production in Australia totaled 340 million pounds, an increase of nearly 7 percent over 1946.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in Principal producing and exporting countries, 4th quarter (calendar) 1947, with comparisons

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries,
4th quarter (calendar) 1947, with comparisons
(Continued)

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1946	Total 1947	1946				1947				Percent 1946
				1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent 1946
Canned milk												
Canada ^{a/}	92,377	<u>b/</u>	229,338									
United States ^{a/}	2,469,525	<u>b/</u>	4,631,626									
Cuba	<u>f/</u> 32,564	<u>b/</u> 28,524										
Denmark	<u>d/</u> 40,785		31,019									
France	<u>d/</u> 28,253		38,678									
Netherlands	<u>d/</u> 304,896		38,118									
Switzerland	<u>d/</u> 14,198		15,049									
United Kingdom	<u>d/</u> 378,560		174,631									
Argentina			9,438									
Australia	<u>d/</u> 38,867	<u>b/</u>	114,702									
New Zealand	<u>f/</u> 11,273	<u>b/</u>										
Dried milk ^{g/}												
Canada	23,488	<u>b/</u>	58,048									
United States	<u>f/</u> 203,555	<u>b/</u>	840,857									
Belgium	<u>f/</u> 5,500	<u>b/</u> 5,655										
Denmark	<u>f/</u> 2,205	<u>b/</u> 14,028										
France	<u>d/</u> 7,685	<u>b/</u> 2,032										
Netherlands	<u>d/</u> 56,438	<u>b/</u>	30,001									
Switzerland	<u>d/</u> 2,381	<u>b/</u>	6,185									
United Kingdom	<u>d/</u> 33,600	<u>b/</u>	63,257									
Argentina	<u>f/</u> 16,971	<u>b/</u> ^{s/} _{t/} 60,429	<u>b/</u>									
Australia	<u>f/</u> 17,429	<u>b/</u>										
New Zealand	<u>v/</u>											

^{a/} Creamery butter. ^{b/} Revised. ^{c/} These figures represent controlled production of butter. ^{d/} Based on October and November production.
^{e/} Total production. ^{f/} Less than a 5-year average. ^{g/} Total production of all butter is estimated at 880 million pounds in 1946.
^{h/} Production year beginning July 1. ^{i/} Production year beginning April 1. ^{j/} Marketing year beginning August 1. ^{k/} Factory cheese.
^{l/} Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. ^{m/} Includes farm cheese. ^{n/} Both bulk and case goods.
^{o/} For 1937 only. ^{p/} Canned and dried milk reported at 55,664,000 lbs. for 1946. ^{q/} Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. ^{r/} Quantity small. ^{s/} Includes infants' food, health beverages, etc. ^{t/} Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 42,813,000 lbs. in 1946. ^{u/} Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 44,256,000 lbs. in 1947. ^{v/} For 1938 only.

In Canada, output in the October-December period of 1947 was 13 percent above that of the October-December period of 1946. Canada discontinued the rationing of and ceiling prices on butter in June 1947. The resulting higher prices stimulated production which at the end of 1947 totaled 291 million pounds, as compared with 271 million pounds in 1946. Argentina and New Zealand also reported increased production of butter, both for the final quarter and also for the entire year 1947.

In the United States, butter manufacture in the final quarter of 1947 showed a drop of 13 percent, when compared with the same quarter a year previous. Production for the entire year, however, was up 13 percent over 1946, but was still about 30 percent below the 1941 peak. Belgium's output of butter in the last quarter of 1947 was down 3 percent from that of a year earlier. Consumption of fluid milk is restricted in order to produce the largest possible quantity of butter, and Belgium ended the year with a production of 55 million pounds, compared with 48 million pounds in 1946 - an increase of 14 percent.

Production in the Netherlands in the closing quarter of 1947 dropped 27 percent below last year's level. This decline in the fourth quarter, together with the lowered output of the third, offset the 16 percent gain of the first two quarters, and resulted in a final production of butter in 1947 of approximately 113 million pounds, as compared with 116 million pounds in 1946. Production in Denmark and the United Kingdom also dropped below 1946 for both the final quarter and for the entire year.

Cheese production in the fourth quarter of 1947 showed a sharp drop in most countries when compared with the same quarter of 1946. In the United States, output was down 9 percent. The decline occurred in the manufacture of both American and other types of whole milk cheeses, being particularly marked in the former which is produced in far larger quantity. However, this decline in the final three months of the year was more than offset by the stepped-up production of the first nine months. Cheese output in the United States in 1947 set a new high record, amounting to more than 1,200 million pounds.

Cheese production in Canada in the last quarter of 1947 was only 70 percent of the same quarter a year earlier, and was the only manufactured dairy product which did not register an increase in this period. Production for the entire year was 82 percent of 1946. In Argentina, the output of cheese in the final three months of 1947 was 96 percent of the same period a year ago, while output for the twelve-month period was 94 percent of 1946. Declines in fourth quarter production also were noted in Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Only in Australia and New Zealand were increases reported in this quarter, 5 percent in the former country, 4 percent in the latter.

Canned milk production generally in the final quarter of 1947 declined below the level of the same quarter of 1946, although several countries in which its manufacture is important reported increases. The greatest improvement occurred in Argentina, where output was 62 percent above that of a year ago. Production for the entire year was 34 percent higher than 1946. Increases in the quarter under review also were reported in Australia and Canada, both being 23 percent. Increases of approximately 8 percent in total 1947 production occurred in both of these countries.

Production in the United States, by far the largest producer of canned milk, dropped 11 percent in the fourth quarter, although production for the whole year dropped only about 4 percent. In Cuba, output in the fourth quarter of 1947 was down 14 percent. However, this drop was offset by the increased production of the three earlier quarters and production for the entire 1947 season was well above 1946, and the highest since 1944. In the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, canned milk production also lagged behind in the fourth quarter of 1947.

Dried milk production showed an improvement in the last three months of 1947, compared with the same three months of 1946. Production in the Netherlands, Argentina, and Canada ran well ahead of last year. Gains also were reported in these countries for the entire twelve months. In the United Kingdom, the output of dried milk in the final quarter of 1947 increased 33 percent over the corresponding quarter of 1946. However, production in each of the three earlier quarters was down, and dried milk production in the United Kingdom for the entire year was only about 86 percent of 1946. Output in the United States in the fourth quarter of 1947 was 98 percent of 1946, accounted for by the 7 percent drop in non-fat solids. Total 1947 production of all dried milk was less than one percent lower than that for 1946. In Australia, a decline of approximately 2 percent was reported in the closing quarter of 1947.

Current Conditions Abroad:

Paris: Because of the exceedingly mild winter, milk production has recovered to about the level of last year, and it is hoped by French officials that the arrivals of fluid milk in French cities and the production of dairy products during succeeding months will nearly equal those of corresponding periods of the first half of 1947.

London: The seasonal rise in milk production began in January and consumer allowances have been restored to the levels at which they stood before October 19, 1947.

Bern: It is reported that milk production in Switzerland is showing an increase because of abnormally warm weather and because sufficient amounts of concentrated and other feeds are now available to farmers at moderate prices.

Buenos Aires: Milk flow has been holding up well in Argentina since the heavy rains of early January. It now appears that the usual fall decline will be delayed unless cold weather arrives unusually early.

Sydney: With dairy cows in good condition and feed supplies plentiful, it is expected that the production of dairy products in Australia in the first half of 1948 may be above that for the same period of any year since 1943.

Wellington: Since December 1, pastures in New Zealand have deteriorated from lack of moisture. Factory butterfat is not maintaining the same rate of increase with respect to last year's production.

(Continued on Page 216)

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO SUMMARY (Continued from Page 190)

Southern Rhodesia. The 1947 harvest of flue-cured leaf totaled about 55 million pounds, compared with 42 million in 1946. During the prewar (1935-39) period, the crop averaged only 22 million pounds annually. Recent arrangements between United Kingdom tobacco manufacturers and growers in Southern Rhodesia probably will permit a substantial increase in Rhodesian flue-cured production during the next few years.

Other Far Eastern Countries. Total flue-cured tobacco in Manchuria, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan (Formosa) during 1947 is placed at roughly 65 million pounds. According to preliminary reports, Manchuria had an outturn of somewhat less than one-half the 1940 crop, which amounted to 36 million pounds. For the other countries, production was estimated at somewhat greater than in 1946, but considerably below prewar. Definite information on flue-cured production in these countries is not available.

Other Countries. The Union of South Africa produced about 13 million pounds of flue-cured leaf last year. Argentina had a crop of 7 million, or about the same as in 1946. Australia and New Zealand each had an outturn of somewhat more than 4 million pounds. Italy produced an estimated 12 million pounds. Other countries producing minor quantities of flue-cured leaf last year include Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, British East Africa, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Mauritius.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, F. S. Everts, Willabelle Wasson, and Constance Farnworth.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

(Continued from Page 208)

The announcement was made early to enable producers to make their plans for the coming crop year with the assurance that market prices will not decline below the support level. With the removal of price ceilings from these grains on October 22, 1947, their prices rose sharply, and during January 1948 averaged 85.25 cents per bushel for No. 1 feed oats and \$1.28 for No. 1 feed barley.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

(Continued from Page 215)

Havana: Cuba's milk production is decreasing slightly because of pasture conditions, which normally deteriorate this time of year. The rainy season should begin in a month or two, aiding pasture growth and milk production.

Ottawa: Milk production at the present time in Canada is below that of a year ago. Farmers in the Eastern Provinces have smaller stocks of home-grown feed than last year and are buying less because of the high prices. Milk production probably will continue low for the next few months.

The Hague: Dairy cow numbers are expected to hold fairly well as a result of the recent increase in milk prices in spite of the substantial fall slaughter.

Prepared by Floyd E. Davis and Regina M. Murray, based largely upon reports from Foreign Service officers, in countries included in summary.

MISCELLANEOUS

RUMANIA PLANS FOR MORE
OILSEEDS AND FIBER CROPS

In the spring and summer of 1948, Rumania plans to expand the sown area (all crops) to a total of 16,538,000 acres, or 100.2 percent of the 1933-37 average acreage sown in the same territory. The distribution of this acreage among the different crops does not follow the prewar pattern but, as shown in the table below, puts much greater emphasis on oilseeds and industrial crops at the expense of grains.

This shift, which had already begun in 1946, will more than offset the decline in acreages caused by the loss to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria of territory where oilseed crops and legumes occupied a relatively large area. The territory which Rumania lost accounted in 1933-37 for nearly 30 percent of the total sown area, but included three-quarters of the area sown to sunflowers, more than 60 percent of the legume acreage, and approximately half of the acreage sown to rye, barley and rape seed.

RUMANIA (1946 boundaries): Sown area of specified spring crops, average 1933-37, 1946, and planned area 1948.

Spring crops	Sown area : 1933-37	Sown area : 1946	Planned area 1948	Percent of 1933-37	Percent of 1946
	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	: Percent	: Percent
All spring grains	13,688,806	11,832,571	12,384,650	86.4	90.5
All oil seeds	172,893	819,727	1,317,000	474.1	761.7
Potatoes, vegetables and legumes					
	777,065	1,184,049	1,098,900	152.4	141.4
All fiber plants	142,853	359,471	350,346	251.6	245.2
Other crops a/	1,726,453	1,272,854	1,386,866		
Total spring crops	16,508,070	15,478,672	16,537,762	93.7	100.2

a/ Includes forage crops, sugar beets, tobacco, and other industrial crops.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PLACES
HIGHER EXPORT TAXES ON CACAO

A recent law and decree provide for an additional export tax of 15 percent on cacao, to be applied when the export price ranges from 10 to 35 dollars per 100 pounds f.o.b. Dominican port. Whenever the price of cacao rises above 36 dollars, a sliding scale of taxation will be used, with the rate increasing progressively upward to 30 percent. Stocks of cacao in the warehouse awaiting shipment are exempt from the new tax. Another decree, issued on the same day, reserves 11,000 long tons of the 1948 crop of cacao for domestic processors. The largest cacao mill has just been bought by the Government at a reported price of \$2,500,000.

NEW LIVESTOCK INSTITUTE
ORGANIZED IN COLOMBIA

Announcement has recently been made of the organization of the Cauca Valley Livestock Promotion Institute for the encouragement of the cattle industry. It will be supported by both Government and private funds. The Government has already appropriated 40,000 pesos (\$228,000) for this purpose, and 15,000 pesos (\$85,500) are to be obtained by private subscription to shares having a par value of 10 pesos (\$5.70). One of the principal functions of the Institute will be to make loans to cattlemen on liberal terms, and with the minimum amount of delay.

LATE NEWS (Continued from Page 194)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON FOREIGN MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets, converted at current rates of exchange:

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1948	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria	:	Kantar	:	:	:
Ashmouni, Good.....	3-11	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	86.50	72.17
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Giza 7, Good.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Giza 7, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	97.00	80.93
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	"	"	(not quoted)	
Bombay	:	Candy	:	:	:
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	606.00	23.32
Broach, Fine.....	"	"	"	720.00	27.71
Sind American, Fine.....	"	"	"	815.00	31.36
Punjab " 289-F, Fine:	"	"	"	830.00	31.94
Kampala, East African....	"	"	"	(not available)	
Buenos Aires	:	Metric ton	:	:	:
Type B.....	3-12	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2,800.00	37.81
Lima	:	Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	3-11	101.4 lbs.	Sol	* 172.00	26.09
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	* 211.00	32.01
Recife	:	Arroba	:	:	:
Mata, Type 5.....	3-12	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	135.00	22.21
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	150.00	24.68
Sao Paulo	:	:	:	:	:
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	170.50	28.05
Torreon	:	Sp. quintal	:	:	:
Middling, 15/16".....	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	167.00	33.88

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

*Nominal.